BOMBAY COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

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THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER ATALANTA, R. Lowe, Commander, arrived here this morning from Suez, with London news to 27th March, and Paris 29th. She left Suez 17th, Mocha 25th, and Aden 26th ultimo, and has brought the following Passengers, Capt. Foster, Engineers, 5 European Soldiers, 4 Native servants, 1 Nai jue and 2 Seamen from the Coote. By this Packet we have our London News in 29 days.

At the same time with the *Atalanta* the *Hugh Lindsay* returned into Port bringing back the last mail and Passengers, which left this on the 16th ultimo, after an ineffectual attempt to reach Aden. It would appear that this most unfortunate occurrence has arisen from the *Lindsay* having met with unusually severe weather for this season of the year, and having exhausted all her Coals, but two days consumption, while yet nearly 400 miles distant from Macullah and not in sight of land and steaming short of 100 miles a day, in consequence of all which it was found necessary to return. The two vessels sighted each other only on entering the port. Assistant Surgeon D. Campbell died at sea on the 30th ultimo.

We observe Mr. M'Neil's arrival in London announced, and his being of the Queen's Dinner party on the Evening of the 22d March.

It is said now that Sir John Keane will in all probability succeed Sir Henry Fane as Commander in Chief in India.

Mr. Turton was to leave about the end of March for India, by the overland route

Sir Charles Forbes has been sitting to Sir F. Chantrey for the statue subscribed for, some time ago, by the Natives of Bombay.

It is said in the *Debats* that Admiral Baudin had accepted Mr. Packenham's offer of mediation with Mexico, but that the English Envoy found great difficulties in the obstinacy of Santa Anna and of Bustamente

The late elections, says the *Courier Francias*, cost the Country a sum of 10,000,000 francs in private donations, bribes, printing of Journals, defamatory Pamphlets &c.

Nourrit, the celebrated French Opera Singer, died at Naples of apoplexy on 15 March.

Viscount Ebrington, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in room of the Marquis of Normanby, and has been called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Fortescue. His Lordship has appointed Captn. Romilly of the Guards (son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly) his private Secretary.

We notice the death at Edinburgh of Major General Sir Patrick Lindesay K. C. B. who commanded in the Burmese, war and was Lieut. Colonel of the 39th Foot for several years.

The *Augusta Chronicle* mentions that the centre of the island of Guadaloupe had sunk considerably below the level of the Sea, from the effect of the Earthquake that proved so destructive to Martinque on 11th January last.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to purchase of Mr. Beckford for the National Gallery, the St Catherine of Raphael, for 3,500 guineas.

Lord Norbury's family has sold off every thing at Durrow, and left the country.

The Queen has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Sir Henry Roper our new Judge.

The *Echo de L'Orient* of Smyrna publishes a letter from Constantinople of of 5th March, which states that a courier had arrived at the English Embassy from Tabriz on the 2d, with a rumour that the Schah was expected there and that a considerable movement of troops was taking place in Persia.

Colonel Sir Henry George Macleod has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Trinidad.

Three Steamers are building in London for the East India Company, of 800 tons, and 220 horse power each.

Among the *deaths* we observe the following;

Admiral Sotherton;—W. Williams Esq. formerly M. P. for Weymouth;—Vice Admiral Sir G. Eyre K. C. B.;—The Rt. Hon. Lord St. Helens;—C. Rossi Esq. the sculptor:—Major General Sir Patrick Lindesay K. C. B. and K. C. H.; Captain John Jekyll R. N.; —Dowager Lady Oakley, relict of the late Sir C. Oakley Governor of Madras; The Widow of the late J. H. Farquharson, Bombay C. S.;—Leslie Grove Jones Esq. late Colonel 1st or Grenadier Guards;—Major General Phillott C. R. Royal Artillery.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London 23rd February 1839.

ENGLAND.—House of Lords 14th. The principal business done was the presentation of and moving for different returns. A short conversation arose on the subject of Railways and Turnpike Trusts. 15th. On the the motion of the Duke of Wellington, copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State and Sir F. Head, and some Despatches of Sir J. Colborne, were laid on the table. 18th. Lord Brougham brought the Corn-law Question under consideration by moving a resolution that evidence be heard at the Bar of the House in demonstration of their destructive tendency; —negatived without a division. 19th. The question whether the Corn-laws was or was not an open question in Lord Grey's Cabinet became the subject of discussion; the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ripon, and Lord Brougham contending it was not an open question, while the Premier declared it was. Lord Winchelsea then renewed his allusion to Mr. Turton and moved for any correspondence that had taken place between the Lord High Commissioner of Canada and the Government at home. Both Lords Durham and Brougham defended Mr. Turton's character, and the former far from wishing to conceal anything that had been written on this matter, would gladly second Lord Winchelsea's motion and would not only meet him upon this individual case but would discuss the question upon general principles;—motion withdrawn.—21st. A conversation of some length took place respecting an insult to the British Flag in the Gulf of Mexico. Lord Miato said that Admiral Baudin had made ample apology. Spanish affairs then became the subject of debate.—22d. Lord Ripon put several questions to the Marquis of Normanby on the subject of the murder of Lord Norbury, in answer to which we learn that 3 men are in custody on suspicion. The Poor Law Act Amendment Bill was read a first time. Lord Colchester's motion on the state of the Navy was then brought forward and occupied the remainder of the sitting.

COMMONS 14th—Lord Morpeth obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. A smart discussion ensued on Lord Mahon's plan for trying controverted Elections.—the resolution was negatived by 177 to 63, but Sir R. Peel subsequently obtained leave to bring in a Bill to effect the same object.—15th. On the motion of the Attorney General, a Committee was appointed to require and report concerning the appointment of Mr. D. W. Harvey and the consequent question as to his right to maintain his seat. It was agreed by a majority of 47 to increase the salaries and retired allowances of the Scotch Judges.—18th. Mr. Duncombe's motion that the Theatres be open during Lent was lost by a majority of 90.—19th. The motion of Mr. Villiers to examine Witnesses at the Bar of the Commons proved a decided failure for altho' the debate was expected to last through several days the question was decided to night by a rejection of the motion, 172 voting for and 361 against it.—21st. The select Committee appointed to take Mr. Harvey's case into consideration declared his seat vacated. A proposition with reference to the unequal taxation of travelling by horse carriage and railroads caused much discussion; the motion was subsequently withdrawn.—22d. Several notices of motions were given. The Scotch Prisons Bill and Bankrupts estate Bill (Scotch) were read a second time. Mr. Hawes' motion for going into Committee on the affirmation Bill was lost by 125 to 93.

A great number of Petitions have been presented in both Houses of Parliament for and against a repeal of the Corn-laws among the former was one from Glasgow signed by 43,000. Tower Hamlets signed by 28,280, Birmingham signed by 13,006, Manchester signed by 21,336, and Liverpool signed by 25,000. At a late meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce Mr. G. W. Wood was removed from the Chair and Directorship by the opposers of the Corn-laws. Mr. Cobden is spoken of as his successor. Lord Normanby received his seals of Office as Colonial Secretary at the Levee on 20th Inst.—On 18th Inst. twenty three Persons were suffocated in a Coal Pit in Cumberland, caused by an explosion of fire damp.

WEST INDIES.—Discontent or disinclination of the Negroes to go to work, which was at first only confined to a few districts in Jamaica, is fast spreading all over the Island. The Baptist Negroes were those who more particularly refused to work and the language held forth by the Baptist Missionaries, if true, is most reprehensible. Sir Lionel Smith had issued a proclamation to the laboring classes entreating them to work well and be contented with fair wages.

SPAIN.—The Cortes was prorogued on 8th Instant. Don Carlos and Suite left Azcoitia on 7th for Onate, whence he would make a tour of inspection through Biscay on Navarre. An impression prevails that the War is about being brought to a conclusion as negociations are said to be in progress for a compromise by the marriage of the son of Don Carlos with Queen Isabella.

BELGIUM.—The Chambers were convoked for 19th inst., on which day M. de Theux proposed to enact the law of 1831, which authorized the King to sign the Treaty of separation between Belgium and Holland under such reservations as His Majesty thought necessary for the interests of the country Great excitement prevailed both in and out of the Chambers. At Brussels no doubt was entertained that the Chambers would sanction the law as proposed by the King's Government.

FRANCE.—Great activity continues to prevail in the Dock Yards in the preparation of reinforcements for the French Squadron on the Coast of Mexico. Two battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery and a Company of Engineers were to be immediately embarked.

Notices have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Kingdom apprising them of the issue of letters of Marque by the Mexican Government against French bottoms.

LONDON 5th MARCH 1839.

ENGLAND.—House of Lords. 25th February, Petitions on the Corn--laws. Canada and Lord Durham's report. The post House duty. Second reading of the Borough Court's Bill. Commutations of sentences in Ireland. Irish poor Relief Amendment Bill. 26th Petitions, motion for the attendance of an Officer of the House to give evidence in a Court of Justice. Committal of the Borough Court's Bill. 28 Petitions, Assassination of the Earl of Norbury. Appointment of Lord Ebrington as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The marriage act. The Beer Bill, Borough Courts Bill. Affairs of India. 1st March—Petitions, The Church in under and lower Canada Papers on the affairs of India. Postponement of Lord Roden's motion relative to Mr. Reynolds. Payment of Government rewards in Ireland. Third reading of the Borough Court's Bill. 4th Irish tithe Bill. Second appendix to Lord Durhm's report on Canada laid on the table. Lord Minto said he had authority for stating that the returns relating to the state of the Navy were perfectly correct.

House of Commons 25th February petition. Canadian affairs, Insult to the British Flag at Vera Cruz. Disqualification of Mr. C. W. Wynn. Second reading of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill. Factory Act Amendment Bill read a 2nd time. Supply. Scotch Salmon Fisheries Bill thrown out. 27th Petitions and new writs, Notices of motion, Canadian affairs, Mr. Hume's motion to suppress the Office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Second reading of the Copyright Bill, Supply 28th Petitions. Notices of motion, Mr. Harvey's letter to his constituents. Appointment of Committee on Mr. Wynn's case. Assimilation of franchise between England, Wales and Ireland, Mr. Duncombe's resolution respecting Theatrical amusements in Lent. Lighting of the House 1st March, Ordinance Estimates, New writ. Mr. Wynn not disqualified, small Debts, Belgium, Mr. Harvey's motion on Lord Durham's appointments, Committee on Railways in Ireland. Irish municipal corporations Bill, notices of motion, 4th First reading of the Bill for amending the laws relating to controverted Elections. committal of the Registration of Electors Bill postponed. Ministers censured for laying on table the report of Mr. Stuart, one of the Factory commissioners Commitee of supply.

Mr. Harvey has been again elected for Southwark without opposition. Another letter was thrown into the Queen's Carriage by a Foreigner on 24 Instant, he was soon after admonished and discharged. Mr. R. H. Greig has been elected President and Mr. H. Hoole vice Pres. of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The London conference having settled the Hollando. Belgic question it is said that their attention will be immediately directed towards the affairs of Spain. The first stone of the Sea wall for the new Houses of Parliament was lowered yesterday. Her Majesty accompanied by the Great Officers of state will attend the laying the first stone of the new Building in June next. Mr. McNeill our late representative at the Persian Court arrived in Town on 3rd Instant.

SPAIN.—The only feature of interest is the following. On 18th and 19th Ultimo 13 Superior Officers, who had been previously arrested, serving in the Army of Don Carlos were shot without trial at Estella, by Maroti who published a proclamation promising to prove them guilty of high treason. Don Carlos then issued another imputing treason to Maroti and disavowing all participation in his proceedings. Rumour says that Maroti had been concerting with Espartero made away with the Officers likely to prevent his going over to the Christino General. Subsequent arrivals being the account of an interview between Maroti and Don Carlos at Tolosa when the latter declared his concurrence in all the sanguinary proceedings of his General.

The results of the Ballot for the Presidents and Scrutineers of the fourteen arrondissements of Paris and it's environs are 11 out of the 14; victory to the opposition; the election of Monsr. Lafitte however was considered anything but certain.

Prince de Joinville accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours arrived in Paris on 2nd Inst. his. There are indications that the dispute with Mexico will not be longer protracted.

FRANCE.—Commercial difficulties in this country are increasing Nine considerable failures have been lately announced. The Shipping interest is also in a state of great depression.

P. S. Mr. Waghorn arrived in Town on 1st Instant in the unprecedented short space of ten days from Malta. He is already busiily engaged with the Merchants, Government and East India Company advocating the Great Eastern's between Calcutta and Suez and vice versa, and proceeds in a few days to solicit the support of the Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. M. W. will start for Egypt on his way to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras about 1 proximo.

London, 15th March 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parliamentary Summary. House of Lords, 5th Petitions. The Chartists, The new Marrage act, Corn-laws, Convictions in Ireland. 6th Petitions, Notices of motion, state of the Navy, Administration of Justice in Ireland, 8th Ecclesiastical and Pluralities Bill passed, Lord Roden's notice of motion on the state of Ireland, returns respecting Canada, Insult to the British Flag at Vera Cruz, 11th Lord Melbourne's reply to the Bishop of London, said there was no proposition before the Treasury ralative to opening the Post Office on Sundays, Lord Melbourne also explained the reason for attacking Aden. On the order of the day being read for considering the report of the Committee praying that their Lordships Officer might give evidence in a Court of Justice; the House divided. For the Motion 21, against it 10.

12th. Lord Brougham called attention to the affairs of Turkey. Her Majesty's Government would take care to preserve peace in the East. Motion for returns respecting Canada agreed to.—14th petitions for and against the Corn Laws, A resolution declaring that the Act. 9 Geo. 4 Cap. 60 has failed of securing that steadiness in the price of grain, which is essential to the best interests of the country" was negatived by 224 to 24. Lord Brougham gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the house go into Committee for the purpose of considering what it is expedient to do with respect to the Corn Laws. House of Commons 5th—Petitions, notices of motion, motion for an address relative to the Swedish port of Slito, Postponement of motions, 6th petitions, Postponement of motions, Mr. Duncombe's motion relative to correspondence on the subject of the Theatrical amusements in Lent. The Canadas, Church rates, Committee on the highways bill, navy estimates, 7th Petitions, Posponement of motions, notices of addresses. Mr. Shaw's motion on the state of Ireland—8th Petitions, various returns connected with India were laid on the table. Sir J. Hobhouse remarked that instead of the military force being lower, it was in fact, higher than it had been for sveral preceding years: an augmentation of 24,000 native troops and 8000 European had recently been made Sir John also stated that since 1836 no report had been received from the Indian Government relative to the distribution of the Deccan prize money. he farther added that when the parties came to receive their shares they would find the amount would be much less than they expected. Slave Trade. Theatrical entertaiments in Lent. Breach of Privilege—11th Petitions, several private bills read a first time. Theatrical entertainments in Lent. This question to be considered before the next season. The present condition of the navy again under discussion, commenced by Sir R. Peel but the estimates were eventually agreed to. The debate on the state of Ireland then commenced but the house was counted out at 2 o'clock, 12th Mr. Villiers's motion on the Corn Laws occupied nearly the whole sitting and the debate was adjourned to 13th, when after a long discussion the question was again adjourned to 14th on which day a third adjournment was agreed to till 15th. The delay of Parliament in legislating upon the Corn Laws is likely to be attended with disastrous results if the accounts of the arriving preparations of the Chartists be true. It is said that a murderous pike has been made and distributed at Norwich to 300 of the people's charter men and that these implements are rapidly finding their way among the villages in the neighbourhood. The 3rd Beport of the Common's Committee on Postage has just appeared, it is said the evidence taken before it is in conformity with the wishes and advantages of the communiiy. A singular attempt has been made but frustrated, to do serious injury to Madame Vestris by so arranging combustible materials in a box as to take effect on the cover being raised. The Police are actively following the matter up. The hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is shortly expected in town. At the half yearly meeting of the Great Western Steam ship proprietors another dividend of 5 per cent was declared, making 9 per cent for the year exclusive of a large sum expended in Insurance alterations &c. &c. &c. Yesterday at the half yearly meeting of Bank proprietors, 3½ per cent dividend only was declared instead of 4 per cent. We are sorry to learn, that Col. Campbell has written to the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company telling them that a Steam Boat for the Nile was unnecessary. This is to be regretted after official communication made to Mr. Waghorn in Mach last year that such a vessel had been ordered.

AMERICAN.—Papers, to the 25th ult. are furnished us by the Great Western in 14 days from New York. A Collision has occured in the disputed Territory between the authorities of new Brunswick and those of the state of Maine, and serious consequences are apprehended, the American land Agent was under arrest at Fredericktown, until an arrangement between the two governors could be decided on, but in retaliation the British Land Agent has also been captured. In Canada every thing was quiet; 5 prisoners connected with Mr. Walker's murder had been exeted at Montreal.

FRANCE.—The Elections having terminated, to the discomfiture of Ministers they resigned on the 9th inst., Marshal Soult was immediately sent for by the king, the interview lasted 2 hours. Salt, Theirs, Guizot, Duchatal, Parry and Jacob will form the ministry; since writing the above Guizot and Thiers have quarrelled the former refusing to enter the Ministry with Thiers at the head the of foreign department. Dupin had been offered the minister of justice but it is thought he will not accept it. Papineau the Canadian Traitor arrived in Paris on 10th inst., and attended the soiree of Monsr Lafite where he was introduced to the leading liberals the same evening.

A long list of Naval promotions has just appeared of officers serving in the squadron off Vera Cruz. At Mexico, Santa Anna had again resumed the Presidencyship tho' no particulars of the change had transpired. the inhabitants were returning to the city but no prospect of arrangements appeared. It was said Admiral Baudin was only waiting for reinforcements to commerce hostilities. The Belgic question may be considered as settled.

LATEST DATES FROM.

Bombay 19th January *Overland thro' Mr Waghorn only*.*

Madras 12 ,, ,,
Calcutta 7 ,, ,,
Ceylon 5th January ,,
China 28 December.,,

* Beating the Government Despatches 4 days. The Mails are not due till 26 instant.

SPECTATOR.—MARCH 23.

The Corn debate in the House of Commons was closed at the Monday sitting. A Majority of 342 to 195 rejected Mr. Villers's motion for a Committee "to consider" the act regulating the importation of foreign corn. The principal speakers on the fifth and last night were Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Harvey. The former, inspired by the magnitude of the subject, and strong in principle he undertook to maintain and apply to the circumstances of his own countrymen, exhibited much of that vigour and freshness with which he was wont in his best days to excite and charm his auditory, first illustrated the general principle of free trade by cases of contrast found in other lands. Then, adverting to the condition of the great mass of Irishmen, he scornfully repudiated the pretence that the tax on food must be retained in order to keep up their wages—now only sixpence a day, when *any thing* in the shape of pay for labour can be procured. Under the Corn-laws—which, forsooth, the tender-hearted landlords support out of compassion for the Irish peasantry—2,300,000 Irishmen were pronounced by the Poverty Commissioners in a "state of destitution." And where do the Irish population turned adrift—starved, we may say, out of their own country—find a refuge? In the English manufacturing towns. But Ireland has some manufactures, and might have more; and Mr. O'Connell could not see why the same relief which the English manufacturers demanded, should not stimulate the employment of capital in Ireland. In short, on this question, Mr. O'Connell contended, not for the provincial profit of Ireland to be extracted by political jugglery out of English pockets, but for the imperial interests of the United Kingdom. He concluded with a prophecy—which he may aid in fulfilling—that the consequence of refusing the petitions for repeal of the Corn-laws would be a movement for which the landowners are little prepared, and a shout from the masses to which they perforce must listen.

Mr. HARVEY spoke a number of clever things, of course. He complained that Sir Robert Peel's speech was not that of a statesman; but we look in vain for statesmanlike wisdom in his own. Professing himself the solitary representative of the labouring classes, he discouraged the attempt to procure for his clients regular employment and plenty of food. Ha preferred a vague motion for a Committee "on the state of the nation." to a close grapple with a practical question. He attributed distress to taxation; but did not show how taxation could be reduced or modified so as to afford relief equal to the advance on the price of bread caused by Corn-laws. On this the simplest view of the subject, independent of collateral advantages, the advocates of Corn-law repeal can meet and baffle the "friend of the poor." The sure way of diminishing the burden of taxation, is to increase the means of paying taxes; and if the cost of the chief necessary of life is reduced one-third or one-half, those means are materially augmented. Mr. Harvey took pains to show that when corn is cheap, wages are higher than when corn is dear: he, therefore, of all men, is barred from the pretence that an equivalent reduction in wages will be made for the increased cheapness of corn. Nevertheless, Mr. Harvey did assert, with an inconsistency astonishing in so able a man, that the repeal of the Corn-laws would in no way better the condition of the labouring classes. He also maintained, that, with the present taxation of this country, English manufacturers could not, with or without Corn-laws, maintain their ground against their Continental competitors. On this point, fortunately, the most experienced and best-informed merchants and manufacturers in the country are at issue with Mr. Harvey.

The remainder of the discussion was interrupted by the almost incessant clamour of Members eager to "settle" the question by a vote upon it. Members rose by the dozen, and were put down by the murmurs and shouts of the legislative mob. To attempt a full summing up, under such circumstances, had been vain: Mr Villiers, however, contrived to condense the pith of the question, as it stood between his opponents and him, in a brief but logical and appropriate reply.

A comparison of the division-list of the 19th February, on the motion to hear evidence, with that for the Committee, presents some changes, principally in the votes of men in office. The Earl of Surry, Mr. Robert Gordon, and Mr. Sheil, sided with the majority; but every other Minister, principal or subordinate, divided with Mr. Villiers. Among them were Lord John Russell, Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Spring Rice, and Lord Morpeth. Mr. Poulett Thomson, being unwell, paired off. It will be recollected that in the Lords, Earl Fitzwilliam received the votes of Lord Holland and Lord Minto: so that Lord Melbourne is opposed by 9 out of 13 members who with himself make up the Cabinet, on the most important question with which the Government has to deal. And be it remembered, the discordance is notorious: the policy which a majority of his colleagues maintain, has been vehemently denounced by Lord Melbourne, as productive of the greatest practical mischief, and the principle they uphold, as the "maddest and wildest" his imagination can conceive. Yet they go on together!

The state of the Representation was brought before the Commons on Thursday, by Mr. HUME; who moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Reform Act. He proposed to extend the franchise to all householders and rated occupants of part of houses. Mr. HUME avowed himself an advocate for a much larger extension of the right of voting, but would not press for more than Household Suffrage at present. *Why* he stoped short of measures requisite to carry out his own principle of reform, the Member for Kilkenny did not sufficiently explain. He might have said, that any such attempt would have been hopeless; that the established rule of the House of Commons and its leaders, is to do things by halves and quarters, and to convert legislation into a system of shabby compromise. He might have met, by anticipation, the taunt of shrinking from the practical enforcement of his principles, by throwing upon his adversaries the blame of that necessity to which he succumbed. Mr. HUME was not careful to guard himself on this point: but, by the aid of many statistical returns connected with the franchise and the representation, he made out a case which Lord John Russell, his principal opponent, failed to invalidate in the slightest degree. Lord John admitted, not only that the grossest anomalies were sanctioned by the Reform Act, but that they were intentionally retained. He even declared that small boroughs, through which "streams of property ran very much in one direction," were preserved in order that "persons of great talent and *standing* might be returned to Parliament,"—in other words, rotten boroughs were continued by those who professed to destroy the practice of nomination. He who framed the Reform Act with such intent, (though he kept that intention a profound secret in March 1831,) must see merit instead of fault in a scheme which puts Harwich and the Tower Hamlets on a par, and enables men of "standing" to control country elections. Lord John Russell's reason for refusing to remedy defects of the Reform Act, is characteristic of a Tory "utensil:" he argues, that because those faults were manifest to all when the Bill passed, nobody is entitled to seek their removal, and that regard to consistency compels him to oppose any attempt at remedy. No doubt, the defects of the Bill were sufficiently obvious: many observed them, who resolved that they should not long offend the sight, believing that, with all its deficiencies, a House of Commons would be elected under the new law in which the power of organic as well as other improvements would exist and be used. They were deceived; but are not now to be diverted from their object by such peddlers in "consistency" as Lord John Russell.

There is no demand for Household Suffrage—it is useless to give it; there *is* an outcry for Universal Suffrage—we will take no measures to appease it. That is the doctrine, that is the practice of the "Reform" Ministry; in which Tories heartily concur, as well they may, seeing it is their own at second-hand. Indeed, it was truly observed by Mr. Grote, that Lord John Russell said nothing in reply to Mr. Hume, which Sir Robert Peel had not said much better before To the main question—why the franchise should be denied to men qualified to evercse it discreetly, by the possession of moral worth, intelligence, and a sufficient stake (*their all*) in the continuance of peace and order---nothing like an answer was offered; unless we receive as an answer, the argument, that because persons disqualified, in Lord John Russell's estimation, will not be satisfied by the bestowal of the franchise on those whom he admits to possess the requisite qualifications, the latter--- the well-qualified---shall be excluded from the most esteemed privileges of citizenship.

Mr. HUME'S motion for leave was rejected, by 85 to 50. Of the majority, 57 were Tories, and 28 Whigs. Of the Whigs, 14 were placemen; so that Ministers divided on this occasion with 14 Liberals against 50.

Lord PALMERSTON'S neglect of British interests in South America, and the French encroachments in that quarter of the globe, were debated at much length on Tuesday. The merchants of London and Liverpool complain that the French blockades of Mexico and Buenos Ayres were too readily recognized by the Foreign Secretary, and are not warranted by international law; because there had been no declaration of war by France against either state; and as regarded Mexico; the blockading force was insufficient to prevent access of vessels to the Mexican ports. With respect to Buenos Ayres, the demands, to enforce which, the blockade was instituted, were not such as France had a right to make, or to enforce by a blockade. The result is, injury to a considerable commerce between England and South America. Lord Palmerston maintains the perfect right of France to blockade Mexico and Buenos Ayres; and shat the saved British merchants from loss by an early notification, not recognition, of the blockades. He asserts—but on this point his statement in very weak---that remonstrance with France would not have restrained that power from enforcing its claims on the South American States. It does not appear that he made any attempt at remonstrance or accommodation, till after the French Government had gones too far to recede. As to the want of sufficient naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, it is not clearly made out that any injury has been sustained by British merchants, which a fleet could have prevented.

The Lords sat from the usual hour of meeting on Thursday, till four o'clock on Friday morning, *rewarding* the old subject---crime in Ireland; on which Lord Roden descanted at prodigious length. He called for a Committee of inquiry; was supported by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham; and his motion was carried, by 63 to 58,---although Lord Melbourne declared that its success would be a censure on the Government. So the Government was censured by the Tory Lords and no doubt Lord Melbourne is very unhapy.

The reconstruction of the French Ministry was not completed on Wednesday night, when the latest accounts before us were despatched. There have been strange doings at the Tuileries, Louis Philippe appears to have thwarted the men who had triumphed over his Ministry in the Chambers and at the election, by every means in his power. When Soult and Thiers had completed their arrangements with one exception ---caused by the absence of Humann, for whom the Finance Department was retained---the King refused permission to insert the appointments in the *Moniteur*. He insisted upon a definitive settlement before the new Cabinet was officially announced. Humann arrived, and mortified Louis Philippe by his immediate acceptance of office. Marshal Soult then went to the Tuileries with the names of his Administration complete---

Marshal Soult.....Minister of War and President of the [Council.
M. Thiers.....Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. Dupin.....Minister of Justice.
M. Sauzet.....Minister of Commerce and Public [Works.
M. Teste.....Minister of the Interior.
Admiral Duperre.....Minister of Marine.
M. Villemain.....Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Humann.....Minister of Finance.

The King then tried another subterfuge. He demanded to see each of the Ministers separately, that he might ascertain their individual opinions on certain subjects. Soult, aware of the Royal skill in sowing dissensions among different members of the same Cabinet, said that he, as President of the Council, was authorized to speak for his colleagues as well as himself. Louis Philippe demanded a written declaration of principles signed by all the Ministers. Soult retired, and in about an hour surprised the King with the programme: it contained among other points, the determination of the Ministers, to reduce the interest of the Five per Cent. Stock as soon as possible, and to assist the Queen of Spain with arms, ammunition, and stores. Louis Philippe went into a violent passion, and said he would abdicate rather than submit to such terms; but finally sent Soult away, without a definitive declaration of his intentions. Soult reported the result of his interview; adding that he expected an answer the next day. Thiers immediately withdrew from the embryo Cabinet; declaring, that for the sake of conciliation he had yielded reluctantly several points on which he must now be permitted to resume his former opinions and position: his concession would be the source of embarrassment to him in the Chamber, and he gladly escaped from it. Thiers is supposed to have alluded to the Belgian question.

Thus matters remained till Wednesday evening. Meanwhile, news was received that the Belgian Chambers had adopted the treaty of the Five Powers; and Louis Philippe sent a message to Soult, announcing that he waived all his objections to the programme. It was supposed that Thiers would not persist in his resignation, but that Villimain would also retire; and it is added, that Louis Phillipe all along calculated upon Villemain's withdrawal, as a source of embarrassment to Soult and Thiers at the most critical time.

The decision of the Belgian Chamber to accept the treaty with Holland, is mentioned above: the numbers were 58 and 42. Thre was a scene in the Chamber just before the division; Mr. Gendeblen, a a delegate srom Luxemburg, declaring with many tears and sobs, that he would never sit again in an essembly which had expelled his countrymen from participation in the rights of freemen.

Intelligence has been received from New York to the 2d instant, four days later than that brought by the Great Western last week. It relates chiefly to the course taken at Washington with respect to the troubles on the Maine and New Brunswick boundary line. President Van Buren sent a message to Congress on the 25th of February, detailing the events on the Aroostook river lands, with which the reader is already acquainted. The President states, that after a diligent search through all the documents connected with the Boundary question, he cannot discover any thing to warrant Sir John Harvey's assertion, that the disputed territory was by agreement to remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of Great Britain, till a final arrangement could be made. Nevertheless, he condemns Governor Fairfield's conduct as hasty, and does not recommend compliance with his request for military aid. He advises the State of Maine to withdraw or disband her troops, and expresses confidence that Sir John Harvey will abstain from hostilities. With a view to a settlement of the dispute, in case there is no probability of a speedy conclusion to the pending negotiations between England and the United States, he announces his intention to propose a reference to a third power. In the mean time, in order that he may be prepared for an emergency, and to obviate the necessity of an extra session of Congress, he requires authority to make provision for hostilities with England. President Van Bruen's tone is moderate and conciliatory.

With the message, a memorandum, signed by Mr. Fox, British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, was communicated to Congress. In this document Mr. Fox expresses his opinion that England possesses the right of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, and Mr. Forsyth maintains the contrary; but Mr. Fox engages that Sir John Harvey shall not attack the troops of Maine, and Mr. Forsyth undertakes that the Governor of Maine shall withdraw his troops. It happens, however, that Mr. Fox, in a paragraph of this very memorandum, is compelled to admit that he has no "specific authority to make any arrangement on the subject:" and remains to be seen how far Governor Fairfield may pay deference to the dictum of Mr. Secretary Forsyth.

A discussion arose in the Senate of the United States of rather a warlike character, on the receipt of these documents. The speeches of the Senators from Maine were especially bellicose; and Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, went so far as to say, that if the Boundary question as not soon settled, the United States ought to take possession of the disputed lands on the 4th of July. Mr. Clay declared, that though averse to war, he would stand up for the rights of Maine as he would for those of Kentucky. Other members talked of "drawing the sword" immediately, and "hurling back blows and insults."

In the midst of all this, the Governor of Maine has reinforced his troops on the Aroostook lands. Upwards of ten thousand Militia are called out. This is his answer to a demand from Sir John Harvey that the "trespassers" should be given up to the British authorities, for punishment, and the force on the disputed territory be withdrawn. Both the land-agents who had been taken prisoners, have been released on their paroles.

A letter in a New York paper says that the quarrel originated in the proceedings of two American lumber-

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dealers, or "lumberers," whose stores are on both sides of the Aroostook river; so that one or the other claimed the right to seize all the timber stranded on the banks. Probably, though it is not expressly stated, an attempt by "trespassers" to break up this monopoly—some paltry quarrel about "lumber"—has produced, in the unsettled condition of the relations between England and America, the serious events we have narrated.

There is now certain intelligence of the retreat of the Chilians from Peru, and the triumphant return of Santa Cruz to Lima.

Lord Glenelg is to have the pension of 2,000*l.* a year, which Lord Auckland resigned on his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India.

The Queen has bestowed a pension of 200*l.* a year on Colonel Gurwood, as a reward for his editorship of the Duke of Wellington's dispatches.

Mrs. Mildmay, daughter of Lord Ashburton, died a few days ago, in consequence of injuries from fire, which accidentally caught her clothes.

ATLAS.—MARCH 16.

Sir R. Dundas has been returned for Richmond, in Yorkshire. The numbers at the final close of the poll were—Sir R. Dundas, 162; Mr. Miles Stapleton, 80: majority for Sir R. Dundas, 82.

The nomination of candidates for North Devon, in the room of Lord Fortescue, took place on Tuesday, at South Moulton. Mr. Newton Fellows proposed, and Mr. Sillifant seconded, Mr. Buller; and Mr. Henry Harding proposed, and Mr. Fersden seconded, Mr. Bucke. The polling commenced yesterday, and will finish this afternoon.

Admiral Sir Charles Paget, the commander-in-chief of the West India station, died at sea, on the 27th of January. Sir Charles had embarked on board the "Tartarus" steamer, at Jamaica, for the purpose of going to the Bermudas. He was off those islands during three days, but being unable to reach them, was obliged to go back to St. Thomas's. Sir Charles's family are at Bermuda.

Mr. Ewart, the reform candidate, was returned for Wigan on Saturday last. Although great exertions were made by the Tories, there was a majority of two in favour of Mr. Ewart, the numbers being 261 for him, and 259 for Mr. Kearsley.

The general topic of conversation and interest during the week has been a singular circumstance which has transpired at the Palace, and in which the names of a very illustrious personage, her august mother, the Marquis of Hastings, and his sister, Lady Flora Hastings, have been freely mentioned. It appears that about a fortnight ago, a lady in the suite of the Duchess of Kent, and sister of a marquis, had occasion for medical advice, and it was reported about the Palace immediately afterwards that she was in a very peculiar situation. Her Majesty being made acquainted with the common talk, is represented as having forbade the presence of the noble lady at Court, and to have recommended the Duchess of Kent to dispense with her attendance about her person. The Duchess gave no credence to the rumour, and was confirmed in her disbelief by the object of the surmise, who expressed the greatest indignation on being made acquainted with the calumny, and instantly despatched a message to urge her brother to come to town without delay. Medical opinion was taken, when the injustice of the suspicions were placed beyond question, and her Majesty is reported to have made every atonement to the wounded feelings of the lady and her brother. It ought to be mentioned that a suggestion having been made to the noble person whose fair fame was thus attempted to be compromised, to retire from Court until her health was re-established, she positively refused, determined that the misfortune of ill-health should not be converted into the possibility of misconstruction by the buzzing insects that flutter in the atmosphere of Court favour, and whose whisper is worse than the most envenomed sting.

GALLIGNANIS MESSENGER.—MARCH 29.

The news from Canada shows tranquillity. Sir G. Arthur opened the Legislative Session in Upper Canada with a very long address, in which he recommends notwithstanding the present peaceful state of the Colony, that the militia force should be put upon the best footing. An intimation is thrown out that the remaining convicted prisoners are to be transported. —Globe.

THE MINISTRY.—Marshal Soult had yesterday a long interview with the King, at which it is reported that he proposed to his Majesty the following list of names for a new Cabinet, under himself as Minister of War and President of the Council:—The Duke de Broglie, Foreign Affairs; M. Passy, Interior; M. Humann, Finance; Admiral Duperre, Marine; M. Sauzet, Justice; M. Duchatel, Commerce; M. Teste, or M. Cunin-Gridaine, Public Instruction. The presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, according to this plan, was to be offered, it was said, either to M. Guizot, or M. Dupin. Nothing positive, however, was known to have been settled with regard to this combination up to a late hour yesterday evening.—The Duke de Broglie was said to have consented to join this Cabinet only for the duration of the Coming session. The Deputies of the *gauche* assembled in the course of the evening at M. Odilon Barrot's, to consult on the present state of affairs.

The *Messager* positively contradicts the statement of the *Debats* that Messrs. Dupin, Passy, and Dufaure had refused to enter a Cabinet with M. Thiers. The evening journal states that, on the contrary, those gentlemen were perfectly ready on Thursday to form part of a Ministry with M. Theirs, under the Presidency of Marshal Soult.

"STOCK EXCHANGE, MARCH 27, *Twelve o'clock*.—Consols re 92¾ to ¼ for Money and Account. Exchequer Bills have been brought to Market by a broker who generally deals largely in them, and the consequence has been a decline of about 10s.; the nominal price in the morning was 5?s. pm., both for the 2d. and 1¾d. at present they are 42s. pm., bills. Bank Stock is 201 to ½ for the opening; and India Bonds 57 to 59 pm. Money in good demand, and as high as 4 per cent. per annum has been paid for it. This being the day for the settlement of the Foreign and Share Accounts, there has not been much doing, except in Spanish Bonds, which have been done at higher rates, owing to its being the prevailing opinion that M. Thiers must be a Member of the French Ministry. Actives are 20¾ to ½ for Money, and 20½ to ¾ for next Account. Def. are 8¾ to 9¼; Pas. 4¼ to 5¼; Portuguese are 34⅛ to ⅜; Threes 21⅛ to ⅜; Dutch Stock is 103¾ to ⅞; (2½) 55⅝ to ¾; Belgain Bonds 102 to ½; Columbian 29½ to ⅝; Brazilian 79½ to ¾; Ditto Scrip, at par; Mexican 23½ to ¾, and Peruvian 17¼ to 18¾.

"*Two o'Clock.*—Consols have declined to 92⅝ to ¾ for Money and Acc. Exchequer Bills 44 to 46 pm.

"*Four o'Clock.*—Consols for Acc. closed at 92 ¾.

"DEATH OF SIR HERBERT TAYLOR.—The death, after a long illness, of this well-known gentleman, the confidential friend of the Duke of York, and secretary to George III., took place on the 13th inst., at Rome. He had been better for about a fortnight, when a relapse ensued under which he sank. He was a Lieut.-General in the army (May 27, 1825), G. C. B. and G. C. H., Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel of the 85th Foot, to which he was appointed in May, 1823. Sir Herbert was appointed Cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards in 1791, having joined the British army in Flanders in April, 1793, as secretary to Sir James Murray; he was present as a volunteer at the actions of St. Amand and Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and most of the actions during that campaign; he also served in the campaign of 1794. On the return of Sir J. Murray to England Sir Herbert continued with the Duke of York as an assistant-secretary. In May, 1795, he was promoted to a troop in his regiment. When his Royal Highness returned to England, Captain Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieut. General Harcourt and Sir David Dundas until September, 1795, when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and soon after Assistant-Secretary in H.R.H.'s office. In July, 1798, he attended Lord Cornwallis to Ireland, as Military and Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. In 1799, he returned to England on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York, whom he attended to Holland. He continued in the situation of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke until June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to his Majesty George III.; he received the rank of Colonel, July 25. 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency) Private Secretary to the Queen; the 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Major-General. In November, 1813, he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the army under Sir T. Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir T. Graham, and to the Hague. In December, 1818, he was appointed Master of Katherine's Hospital, which appointment he held till is death.—(Globe.)

"Sir Charles Adam is appointed, in room of his father, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross.—Chronicle.

THE MINISTRY.—We have nothing positive to add to the reports circulated yesterday evening relative to the formation of a new Ministry. (See a previous column.)—The *Pressee*, in explanation of the contradiction between the *Débats* and the *Messager*, as to the refusal of Messrs. Dupin, Passy, and Defaure, to enter the same Cabinet with M Thiers, says, that these gentlemen did not refuse to form part of a Ministry together with M. Thiers, provided that Marshal Soult should be at the head of it: but that they did refuse in formal terms to belong to a Cabinet, the President of which should be M. Thiers. It asserts that this was the true motive of M. Thiers' declining to accept the full powers for forming an Administration offered him by the King.—The *Constitutionel* gives us to understand that M. Dufaure was applied to, but positively refused to enter into the Ministerial combination of yesterday; and the *National* declares that M. Passy has also declined to form part of it.---The *Siecle* is of opinion that the Doctrinaire names, in the list above alluded to, will clash rather awkwardly with that of M. Cunin Gridaine, who has been treated with so much disdain by that party during the recent political struggles.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MINISTERS.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet to her Majesty's ministers. Amongst the company were Lord Fortescue, Viscount Melbourne, Marquis of Normanby, Marquis of Headfort, Earl of Minto, Viscount Morpeth. Sir H. Parnell, the Attorney-General, Hon. Fox Maule, Sir C. S. Hunter, Sir J. Key, Sir M. Wood, Sir J. Cowan, Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Marshall, Sir J. Shaw, Aldermen Kelly, Lainson, White, and Gibbs; the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. Crawford, M.P., etc. Several of the nobility sent apologies; some on account of illness, and others on account of previous engagements. The company sat down to dinner at about half-past seven. The loving cup was used, according to ancient custom, at this entertainment. The Lord Mayor and his guests were all adressed in full Court costume; and the sword and mace bearers and other civic officers were in attendance during the night, after having preceded the chief magistrate, carrying the emblems of the city authority in state to the dining-room. The whole of the magnificent services of the city plate were displayed with very elegant taste, and the company seated produced a most splendid effect. As soon as the cloth was removed,—

The Lord Mayor rose to propose "The health of the Queen." The company drank the toast most enthusiastically.

The next toast was "The Queen Dowager, and the other branches of the Royal Family."

The Lord Mayor next gave "Lord Minto, and the Navy and Army."

Lord Minto expressed the gratification he felt at being present on such an occasion at the table of the chief magistrate of the first city in the world.

The Lord Mayor then rose, and said—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, we have met this evening to celebrate one of the ancient customs of the renowned and celebrated city—I may say to assert the rights and privileges of the city, subject to the approval of the ministers of the crown. (Lord applause.)—It gives me peculiar pleasure on this occasion to be honoured by the presence of so many of her Majesty's Ministers, because it satisfies me of that which indeed I never doubted, that although certain differences have arisen between the Government and the citizens of London, her Majesty's Ministers would not allow that circumstance in the slightest degree to abate the respect they entertain for the citizens of London or for their chief magistrate, or to operate against their disposition to show me that countenance and support which have been so pleasantly and readily afforded to my predecessors in office. (Applause.)—His lordship (whose rhetoric we must take leave to mention, delights in that figure vulgarly called the "circumbendibus"), proposed the health of Lord Melbourne in a speech of some length.

Lord Melbourne returned thanks, and declared that the government were very anxious to promote in every way the prosperity of the city, and added, that he hoped the question which had been alluded to, would be arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. (Cheering.)—The Lord Mayor having alluded to the existence of a difference of opinion between the government and the corporation at the present time, he begged leave, on behalf of his colleagues and himself, to assure the company that it was not their intention to interfere with the rights and privileges of that ancient corporation, but by such alterations as the good of the community at large might require. The noble lord then proposed "The health of the Lord Mayor, which was drunk with cheers.

The Lord Mayor having thanked the company for the honour done him, proposed the health of Lord Ebrington, Lord Morpeth, etc.

On toasting the "Representatives in Parliament for the City of London."

Sir Mathew Wood said he trusted the government would not persist in a measure which would deprive the citizens of one of their most valued rights.

Mr. Crawford, M. P., also returned thanks; and said. "I have been a regular and consistent supporter of her Majesty's ministers. because I have approved of their general policy. My first impression was that they were right on this question also; but when it became my duty to enter into an investigation of its merits, in order to guide my own conduct in parliament, I first began to doubt its propriety and ultimately was fully satified that it was not founded on any necessity and that it would be highly injurious. My opposition to it I beg it may be understood, is not therefore that of prejudice but of conviction; and I trust most sincerely that it will not be persisted in. (Much cheering.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The healths of the Sheriffs."

Sheriff Johnson, in returning thanks hoped that the sheriffs would see their rights and privileges as entire at the conclusion of their year of office as they found them at its commencement. (Hear, hear.)

The healths of the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company having been given the company retired to the drawing-room. At 12 o'clock they broke up highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. —(Chronicle.—March 25.

"Lord Fitzalan, eldest son of Earl of Surrey, and M. P. for Arundel, with shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Lyons, daughter of Sir Edmund Lyons, who is expected to arrive in England in about three weeks, when the marriage will be solemnised.—(Chronicle.)

"THE DUKE OF ROVIGO.—The *Leinster express* informs us that the Duke of Rovigo was not mortally wounded in the late duel, but that he is alive, and on his way to settle in Ireland as the husband of Miss Stamer, heiress of the late Colonel Stamer, of the county Clare, who possesses an unincumbered fortune of £:,000 per annum.—(Globe.)

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles quotes a letter of the 8th inst. from Constantinople giving a more favourable report than had been received through other channels, as to the situation of political affairs in that capital. It was hoped that a collision between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt would be avoided in consequence of the pacific counsels of Admiral Roussin, who contrary to certain other members of the corps diplomatique exerted himself incessantly to maintain tranquillity in the East. The Turkish fleet was almost entirely equipped and several vessels were already stationed along the Bosphorus. An expedition was not contemplated for the moment, but its object, should it take place at a latter period would be an excursion towards Tripoli, which had not been undertaken last year. The organisation of a school of medicine was actively going on and as the lectures were to be in French several professors of that language had been appointed. Some methodist missionaries had made proselytes of a few Armenians who preached their doctrine with great success among their own brethren. Six of these missionaries had been exiled by the patriarch. The English government steamer arrived on the 7th from Malta, with 5 officers on board one of whom captain Walker, as is well known is to have the command of a Turkish vessel. A poor woman in Chalcedonia, had been safely delivered of three male and three female children at one birth who are doing well, The Sultan had allotted her a pension.

Letters of the 8th inst. from Alexandria, published in the Marseilles journals, state that the authorities had been considerably alarmed by a demand for permission to pass some English troops through Egypt on their way to India. The accounts of the 10th ult. from Tabris merely mentioned that the Shah would probably undertake the compaign of Herat at the return of the fine season, and that his movements mainly depended on those of the British troops in the north-west of India.—Tranquillity continues uninturrupted in Syria, and the last military levy ordered there had taken place without the slightest difficulty.—It was rumoured that a line of Austrian steamers was to be established with Syria, to commence running in May. A depot of coal had been formed at Beyruth, where an agent for the steamers had already arrived.

A letter from Rome of the 16th inst., after mentioning the presentation of Baron de Rothschild to the Pope, says that the great financier has exerted himself on behalf of his brethren of the same religious persuasion in that capital, and had attained for them from his Holiness the permission of freely exercising arts and trades there. Several regulations in favour of the Jewish inhabitants had previously been made by the present Pope, who has always been accustomed to dispense abundant alms to such of them as were in necessitous circumstances.—Cardinal Fesch had again fallen into an alarming state of health, and few hopes were said to be entertained of his life.—A band of brigands, 50 in number, had been recently discovered and arrested at an inn on the road from Florence to Osteira del Fosso. It included the keeper of the inn and his servants, as well as the criminals detained in a prison formed in a neighbouring castle, the goaler of which used to open the doors to them every night.

MEETING AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

At a Court of Proprietors held the 20th March at the India House, Mr. Poynder brought forward the question of idolatry, when Sir C. Lushington said, that the directors were now enbled to state positively that the pilgrim-tax was abolished at Allahabad, and that the necessary measures had been taken to abolish it at otherplaces. He trusted that the proprietors would continue to repose confidence in the directors.

Mr. Montgomery Martin then brought forward a motion, of which he had given notiee:—"That a copy of the minute of Mr. B. Edmistone, of the 31st of July 1831, and of the minute of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., on the extension of the permanent settlement to the ceded and conquered provinces of Bengal, formerly laid before the Court of Directors, be laid before the Court of Prodrietors."

The motion was seconded by Sir Charles Forbes.

The Chairman said the subject had for many years occupied the attention of the Court of Directors; and admitting, as he did, the abi ity of the two gentlemen signing the minutes mentioned, he must remind the court that other gentlemen in the direction entertained a very different opinion upon the subject. He did not think the question ought to be opened, and should, therefore, oppose the motion.

After a long discusion the court divided.

For the motion	10
Against it	35
Majority	—25

STEAM.

A most satisfactory correspondence has taken place between Timothy Curtis, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, on behalf of the Committee, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, in office; and we are now enabled to state, that there exists little doubt that Steam Communication with India will be carried out on the comprehensive plan by means of a public company, which will be intrusted with the conveyance of her Majesty's mails every fourth Saturday from England to all the Indian Presidencies and Ceylon, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

The East India Company have not yet made known their ultimatum; but it is not probable they will now much longer see fit to withhold their support, the more especially as the vessels they are constructing are evidently intended for their private service, and wholly unfitted efficiently to carry on the communication with this country. We know a willingness has been expressed to contribute £50,000 per anuum, but only to perfect the communication between Suez and Bombay. It is much to be hoped that this offer will not ultimately be so restricted, and that the zealous co-operation of the East India Company may be secured, for we cannot underrate the value of their encouragement and support; but it is at the same time satisfactory to learn, that whatever course this body may see fit to adopt, both India and England are not to be debarred the benefits which must accrue from a system of speedy and regular communication.—*Hurkaru Extra.*

PRICES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE, MARCH 22.

(*From the London New Price Current.*)

TEA.—The transactions in the market continue extremely limited, in both black and green tea, but holders are not inclined to submit to any material reduction on the rates of the last quarterly sale. The deliveries have again been large. The total deliveries of tea from the warehouses for home consumption for the week ending March 16th were 376,586lbs.

COFFEE—The clean descriptions of British plantation have been much sought after by the home trade, but the short supply has prevented an extensive business, and buyers have been compelled to pay an advance on previous rates of 3s; mid Jamaica by private contract has brought 116s to 118s per cwt. and there are not further sellers under 120s; Berbice and Demerara have been sold at 114s to 116s for mid quality; unclean sorts have sold freely at prices 2s above those of this day week, 90s paid for ord unclean Demerara; nothing has been offered at public sale, and none of moment can be brought forward until there are some arrivals, for out of the present not above 200 casks are held by importers; the deli veries since our last have been large, greatly exceeding those of the corresponding period of last year. It is reported that the supply from Jamaica this season will not exceed 6000 casks, but we think that not much reliance must be placed upon this estimate; there have been no arrivals since our last. Prices continue to advance for all descriptions of East India in consequence of the scanty supply and the increasing wants of the trade. Ceylon has been inquired after, and 102s to 103s has been paid for small parcels of good ordinary, but even at these rates large orders could not be executed, in consequence of the small stock here, only 4000 bags by the last returns, all of which is held by the dealers; the Agnes has arrived with 3000 bags, which will shortly be submitted to public competition. Mocha has been sold to a fair extent by private contract, at rather higher prices; at auction, 17 bales brought 92s to 95s for common green ragged. Other descriptions have been sought after, and a part of the Brazil disposed of on Tuesday week at public sale has been re-sold at a profit of 3s per cwt. Two vessels may be looked for from the Cape of Good Hope about the commencement or middle of next month, with 5000 bags Java, the principal part of which is represented to be of superior quality, which will be offered at auction in small parcels. Of Brazil two cargoes are reported to be at the Cape intended for this market. The clearances from the warehouses have been large of all sorts since our last for home consumption. The favourable result of the Dutch sale, higher prices having been obtained than was expected, particularly for the ordinary qualities, and the accounts from Hamburg being favourable, has occasioned an improved demand here for Foreign, and the transactions have been extensive, at previous rates, and in some instances an advance has been obtained: the private purchases in St. Domingo have been 5,000 bags, fine ordinary colourv at 47s to 48s, common good ordinary 45s, a small parcel of superior at 49s to 50s; and 2,000 bags Brazil, good and fine ordinary at 46s to 49s per cwt, and fair ord 43s, the principal part has been taken on speculation. The Jessie from Port-au-Prince, and the Martha from Aux Cayes, have arrrived off the coast, and have both been taken for Hamburg, the former at 46s 6d and the latter at 46s 6d per cwt; none has been offered at auction, and nothing is declared. This afternoon the market for foreign was brisk; 600 bags fair ordinary Brazil sold at 43s 6d; and a large parcel of St. Domingo at previous rates. The principal part of the coffee from Rio this year, for this market, will come by way of the Cape, so that the importer will have the option to sell it for home consumption at the 9d duty, or warehouse it for exportation, as circumstances may require.

SUGAR.—The accounts received from the West Indies being considered unfavourable by several parties, particularly for Jamaica, where it is stated the black population refuse to resume their field labours, excepting at very high wages has occasioned a much better demand for British plantation sugar this week particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday when the grocers purchased freely of brown as well as of yellow qualities and for refining a good demand prevailed, the purchases for the two days amounting to 1500 hogsheads and tierces; but yesterday there was not so much life in the market, the demand being checked by the scanty and indifferent show and the sales were only 250 hogsheads and tierces. The prices, when compared with those of this day week shew an advance of 1s 6d, and in some instances 2s per cwt.; the greater rise is still on brown and low yellow qualities. Very low brown Berbice have fetched 60s. good brown crystallised Demerara 63s 6d; low middling Jamaica 64s to 65s, middling and good middling 66s to 67s; and a fine board of Demerara likewise of the large grainy kind 71s. The surplus in the stock is now reduced to 3,726 hhds and about 900 trs. on the 16th inst. there being in the Docks 14,725 hhds. 2003 trs. and 821 brls. Last week's delivery of 1703 hhds. 103 trs and 72 brls. exceeds the corresponding one of last year by about 300 hhds. Since our last report 936 hhds. and 178 trs. have been reported which is nearly 600 hhds more than a twelvemonth before. 37s 10½d was the price computed on the 19th inst., 35s 3½d on the 20th March, 1838, and 34s 10½d on the 21st March 1837. This afternoon there was only a limited demand from grocers as well as refiners but the rates previously established were fully supported; the purchases for the week are 1,900 hogsheads and tierces. The advices from the West Indies appear to us to be exaggerated to some extent; from Jamaica some of the letters state that where the negroes had been well treated and fair wages paid them by the planters, they were working cheerfully but on some of the estates where low wages were offered they refused to accept them. From Demerara discontent prevailed amongst some of the labouring population in consequence of the small remmeration offered for their labour, whilst on many estates they were working freely. In the Leeward Islands the new system is working well.

RICE.—The transactions in East India have been limited but at lower rates there are no sellers; none has been offered at auction; Carolina is not cheaper but the purchases have been trivial, and confined for home consumption.

INDIGO.—The demand for East India continues limited, both for home consumption and exportation, and prices rather under those of the last quarterly sale have been submitted to. For the 9th of April 4,600 chests are declared. Spanish has sold slowly, but no further reduction in prices has been submitted to.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET, MARCH, 23.

There has been an extensive demand for cotton both from the trade and speculators this week, which closed with a firm and buoyant appearance at an advance of ¼d. to ½d. per pound in the current qualities of American. Sea Island maintains full prices. Egyption is in improved demand, and has advanced ½d. per pound during the week. Broeil continues in good demand at an advance of ½d. to ½d. per pound. The business in Surat is large, chiefly on speculation, at an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per pound. The sales of the week amount to 49,820 bales, including 14,000 American, 350 Egyptian, 150 Pernam, 200 Bahia, 100 Maranham, and 4,200 Surat on speculation.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
160 Sea Island..	22	to 36	1,950 Maranham.	9½	to 10
150 Stained do..	8	— 16	2 Sawginned.	8½	— 9¼
17,060 Upland.....	7¾	— 10	280 Lagusyra..	9¼	— 0
2,520 Mobile, &c..	8	— 10¼	660 Carthagena	6	— 6¾
17,050 New Orleans	7¼	— 11	80 Smyrna....	6¼	— 7
1,530 Egyptian....	12½	— 14½	6,160 Surat, &c..	5	— 7¾
990 Pernms, &c..	10	— 11	70 Bengal....	5½	— 6¼
1,760 Bahia, &c..	8	— 10½			

The cotton-market to-day is quiet, but generally without change in prices. The sales are 3,000 bales to consumers.

LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 24.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUMMARY OF PRICES CURRENT.—A very considerable demand has been made for sugar during the past week, and high prices have been maintained. An advance has been realised of fully 2s 6d per cwt. in brown and low middling, and 2s per cwt in all other descriptions: the sales are 3,000 hhds B. P. 8,300 bags Mauritius, and 5,000 bags Bengal: the latter kind, however, only at an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt. 180 cases Brazil sugar were disposed of without change in rates. The demand for molasses continues good, the trade have taken 30 puns of Antigua of good quality from the quay at 33s per cwt. and 210 puns in store, the price of which has not transpired. The sales of plantation coffee have been unimportant; the small quantities purchased have been at previous rates; 200 casks of the new crop have arrived from Jamaica. Five hundred bags good ordinary Rio brought 46s to 48s per hundred weight. No purchases in cocoa, ginger, or pimento, 200 bags black pepper sold at 4¼d to 4¾d for light, to 4¾d for middling. In Indigo, lac dye, or gum arabic, nothing to report. 40 chests of shell lac sold at 80s to 85s per cwt. 1,500 bags saltpetre have been taken as 25s 6d to 30s per cwt. and 100 bags nitrate of soda at 16s.

COTTON MARKET.—There was less demand for cotton yesterday. The sales amount to 3,000 bags at firm prices, viz. 20 Bahia 10¼d. 300 Egyptian 13¼d to 16¼d, 120 Uplands 8¾d to 10d, 50 Orleans 11d.—*Globe March 25.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 25.

The sales to-day are 3000 bags. No change in prices.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Ripley,	Stewart,	from	China.
„ Diadem,	Walker,	„	Bengal.
„ 27. Emma Skeleton,		„	Ceylon.
„ „ John Fleming,	Rose,	„	Bengal.
„ 28. Childe Harold,	Willis,	„	Bombay.
„ „ Sultan,	Poole,	„	Singapore.
„ „ H. M. S. Wolf.		„	Madras.
March 2. Melrose,	Nicholson,	„	China.
„ „ Queen Mab,	Ainlie,	„	Bengal.
„ 4 Selma	Luckie,	„	China.
„ „ Herefordshire,	Isaackson,	„	Bengal.
„ 5. Lady Raffles,	Ryles,	„	„
„ „ Sunda,	Greig,	„	„
„ 11. Blakely,		„	„
„ 12. Favourite,	Robinson,	„	„
„ „ Olympus,		„	„
„ „ Standard,		„	„
„ „ Isabella Cooper,	Currie,	„	„
„ „ Richard Cunningham,		„	„
„ 14. Collingwood,	Holmes,	„	„
„ „ James Holmes,	John,	„	„
„ „ Princess Charlotte,	Prowle,	„	Bombay.
„ „ Cambrian,	Paul,	„	Mauritius.
„ „ Agnes,	Cumming,	„	Ceylon
„ „ Shepherd,	Jardine,	„	Batavia.
„ 15. Clio,	Le Rosiquol,	„	Mauritius.
„ 16. Clifton,			Van Ds. Land.
In Downs. Bombay,	Waugh,		Calcutta.
„ Hero,	Smith,		China.
„ Faerie Queene,			China.
„ Auder,			Bengal.
„ Strathleden,	Cheape,		Madras.
Cork. Kilkenny,			Bombay.

At Gravesend, Trident, M. Lachlan; Apprentice, Cadenhead; Gloster, Brooks; and W. Lockerby, Parker, from Mauritius; 18th, Selma, Luckie, from China; and 21st, Oratava, Wastson, from the Cape. In the Downs, 22d, Arab, Lowe, from Mauritius. At Liverpool, 16th, Elvira, Simpson, from Bengal; and Lialin, Gillman, from Bombay; 17th, G. Wilkinson, Brown; and 20th, Princess Charlotte, Sprowle, from Bombay. At Van Diemen's Land, Oct 25th, Coromandel, Leslie, from London; and Isabella, Sampson, from Newcastle; Lotus Gore, from London; and Nov. 1st, Hartley, Jewson, from ditto. Dumfreis from Singapore.

SAILED.

March 2. Pekoe,	Gillies,	for	China.
„ 4. Mary Ann Webb,	Lloyd,	„	Bengal.
„ 7. Strathen,	Cheap,	„	Madras.
„ 9. Marquis Camden,	Reid	for	Madras & Cac.
„ 12. The Thames,	from Deal,	for	Madras and Calcutta.
„ The Gen. Kyd,	„	„	Madras, Straits, &c.

From Gravesend, March 17th, Margaret Parker, Greirson, for Bengal; and Glenelg, Langley, for Bombay. From Liverpool, 17th, Crown, Kerr, for Bombay; and Rosalind, Little, for Bengal.—March 2. Forth, Baxter, Bengal, Leith; Rowley, Alexander, Singapore, Glasgow; Larkins, Walton, Madras and Bengal, Downs.—11. Courier, Smith, Bengal, Downs.—1. Mary, Hunter, Cape and Bengal, Liverpool.—Feb. Chieftain, Heaton, Cape and Bengal, Downs.—March 4. Diana, Dudman, Cape and Batavia, Downs—Feb. 23. Hallyards, Brown, Bengal, Clyde.—28. Kingston, McLean, Bombay Liverpool.—Feb. 19. Earl of Balcarras, Vaux, Bombay and China, Downs.—18. Esther, Pickering, Bengal, Liverpool.—19. Jumna, Robinson, Bengal Liverpool.—18 Siam, Boodle, Singapore, Liverpool; Europe, Davie, Ceylon and Madras, Liverpool.—March 6. Kilkenny, Fox, Cape de Verds, Cape of Good Hope Mauritius, and Bengal Cork.—Feb. 19. Thetis, Ferrier, Bombay, Downs.—March 3. Alan Ker, McKechnie, Bombay, Clyde.—Feb. 19 Tigris, Symons, Cape and Ceylon, Downs—18. Alice Crowther, Smith, Singapore and Manilla. Liverpool; Dorothy Gales, Moore, Ceylon, Liverpool.—19. Tamerlane, Mackenzie, Bengal, Downs.—23 Royal Sovereign, Hopton, St. Helena and Bengal, Downs.—19. Johnstone, Spence, Bombay, Liverpool.—26. Caledonia Canmer, Bombay, Liverpool.—18. Macassar, Straben, Batavia, Portsmouth.—March 12. John Deniston, Harker, Bombay, Plymouth.—Feb. 20. Demerara Packet, Bridge, Bombay, Llanelly.—19. Alexander, M'Lachlen, Mocha, Llanelly.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA

Par *Thetis*..Captain and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. Bourdillion, Mr. and Mrs. Kinday.

Per *Earl of Balcarras*—Mr. Pyke, Mr. Wheatstone.

Per *Ida*—Capt. Heath, Bs. 5th N. I., in charge of troops.

Per *Glenelg*—Lieutenant Scott, 4th Dragoons; Ensign Connor and Stephenson, 2nd Foot; Ensign Gordon, 16th Foot; Cornets Kirwan and Hyder. 4th Light Dragoons; Assistant-Surgeon Thompson, Messrs. Bruce and Brook Kay, and troops.

Per *Larkins*—Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Captain Turton, Messrs. Christie and Watson.

Per *Thames*—Capt. and Mrs. Mansell, Capt. and Mr Dare, Major White, Misses Donaldson and Earlew, Mr, Cooper, Messrs Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Wagentireber, Mr. Bailey, Mr. and Miss Wagentireber, Messrs. Chimmo and Huet, Lieut. Leighton and Lady, Ensigns Robson and Gaynor, Cornet O'Conner (Lancers,) Messrs. Stuart, Young, Bourchier, Robertson, Goodwyn, Moir, Lamber; Mr. Martin (Surgeon troops,) Lieut. Gibbins and Servant.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 1.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Brevet Colonel Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, from the half-pay of the Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Edward Wildman, who exchanges; Brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel James Jackson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Davies, who retires. 1st Regiment of Dragoons.—Walter Bartelot, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice White, who retires. 8th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Captain Hon. Berkeley Woodhouse, to be Major, by purchase; Lieutenant Thomas William Selby Lowndes, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Woodhouse; Cornet George James Vernon, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lowndes; Hon. James Sandilands, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Vernon. 17th Regt. of Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Edward Croker, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sheddeu, who retires; Cornet John Davy Breth, to be Lieut., by pur. vice Croker; Edward Calvert Scobell, Gentlemen to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brett. 9th Regiment of Foot.—Arthur Layard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas appointed to the 10th Regiment of Foot. 10th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Hart Franks, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tedlie who retires; Ensign Robert Lloyd Thomas, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Franks? Ensign George John Thomas. from the 9th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas. 17th Foot.—Assistant. Surgeon William Milligan, M. D., from the 63d Regiment, to be Surgeon, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 57th Regiment. 28th Foot.—Ensign John Edward Harrymas Pryce, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice White, who retires; Percy Archer Butler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Pryce. 29th Foot.—Lieutenant George Thomas Parker, from the half-pay Unattached to be Lieutenant, paying the difference, vice Tatcher, promoted in the 97th Regiment. 30th Foot.—Lieutenant John Moore, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fullerton, who retires; Ensign Philip Charles Cavan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Moore. 37th Foot—Lieutenant Patrick Francis Durham, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Powell, who retires; Ensign Charles Francis Shum, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Durham; Multon Lambard, Gentleman., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shum. 57th Foot.—Surgeon Alexander Hamilton, M. D. from the 17th Regiment of Foot, to be Surgeon, vice James Mac-Donnell, who retires upon half pay. 63d Foot.—John Samuel Charlton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Milligan, promoted in the 17th Regiment of Foot. 69th Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick H. Dalgety, from the 86th Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Mundell, deceased. 70th Foot.—Edward Benjamin Braddell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawker, promoted 72d Foot. —Ensign George Pott Erskine, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Oliver, who retires; William Hobart Seymour, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Erskine. 74th Foot.—Frederick Hillman Hornbrook, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Hopkins, deceased. 88th Foot.—Ensign Henry Beckwith Sawrey, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sanders, who retires; Septimus Adams, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sawrey. Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Brevet-Colonel Henry Somerset, from the half-pay of the Cape Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. To be Captain.—Captain Henry Crause from the half-pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion; Lieutenant Henry D. Warden; Lieutenant James Neil Rishton. To be Lieutenant.—Ens